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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/680,283	10/06/2000	Frank Steegmans	Q60971	8493
7590 02/19/2004 Sughrue Mion Zinn Macpeak & Seas PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20037-3213			EXAMINER TRAN, PHILIP B	
			ART UNIT 2155	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 02/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/680,283

Applicant(s)

STEEGMANS ET AL.

Examiner

Philip B Tran

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 January 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4 and 8.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1, 4-6, 10-11 and 17 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In claims 1, 4-6, 10-11 and 17, item numbers (reference characters) should be omitted because they create a confusion to match up with reference item numbers in the sole drawing and the specification of the instant application's disclosure. That is, reference characters do not correspond to elements recited in the detailed description and the drawings. See **MPEP 608.01(m)**. For example, the meaning of phrase "when a user tries to use **(12)** a service ..." is unclear in claim 1, line 5.

Appropriate correction is required. For purpose of simplicity, these item numbers will be omitted from rejected claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Zen et al (Hereafter, Zen), "Value-Added Internet : a Pragmatic TINA-Based Path to the Internet and PSTN Integration", Global Convergence of Telecommunications and Distributed Object Computing Proceedings, November 17-20, 1997 in view of Manione et al (Hereafter, Manione), "A "TINA Light" Service Architecture for the Internet-Telecom scenario", Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture Conference Proceedings, April 12-15, 1999.

Regarding claim 1, Zen teaches a method for accessing a service platform (SP) (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture = TINA-based) via an Internet browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider) [see Abstract and Fig. 2], said method comprising steps of :

when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said web server (SERV) of said content provider within a certain browser session, detecting whether or not said certain browser session is already associated to a related service session (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3];

if said certain browser session is already associated to said related service session, performing predetermined actions related to said service session such as charging (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5];

if said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session, returning a web-page containing an applet (AL) (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to guide an associated browser (BR) of the user going through a logon process for said related service session (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3]; and

said user accessing said service session via said certain browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider having access to said service platform (SP) and detecting by said servlet (SL) whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web

server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 2, Zen further teaches said user accessing said service session via said certain browser session by using said applet (AL) received within said browser session for accessing said service session (i.e., the end user downloads Java software

to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1].

Regarding claim 3, Zen further teaches said received applet (AL) is launched on said browser (BR) (i.e., downloading Java software (= applet) and executing software in the user's browser) [see Sec. 2.1].

Regarding claim 4, Zen further teaches said applet (AL) contacts said service session and informs said server via the service session about the association of said certain browser session to said service session (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider and informing said servlet (SL) via the service session about the association of said certain browser session to said service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer

domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 5, Zen further teaches said applet (AL) initiates the re-request of said service by initiating a re-contacting of said web server (SERV) of the content provider (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management and wherein the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Regarding claim 6, Zen further teaches said server is informed via the service session about the association of said certain browser session with a particular party (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts with the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer about the association of said certain browser session with a particular party such as third party) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider and informing said servlet (SL) via the service session about the association of said certain browser session with a particular party. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web

server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 7, Zen further teaches accounting procedures for said party are passed to said server (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider and informing said servlet (SL) via the service session about accounting procedures for said party. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services

such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 8, Zen further teaches, for contacting the service session, said applet (AL) starts an access session (i.e., the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through the path via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3] and logs on (17-23) to a retailer (RETAILER) (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3].

Regarding claim 9, Zen further teaches said applet (AL) tries to find, whether the user is already in an access session and if not it will establish one (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Regarding claim 10, Zen does not explicitly teach, during the log on, a user-application service component (ssUAPc) is launched. However, Zen does suggest the use of User Application Program (UAP) on the End User side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Fig. 2 and Sec. 4]. This implies that there is a use of User Application Program (UAP) associated with service session such as access phase or usage phase.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a User Application Program (UAP) is launched and interacting with the provider/retailer domain for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of a User Application Program (UAP) launching during log on scenario, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to establish a dedicated end-to-

end connection path between the End User domain and the provider domain via the retailer domain by interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management.

Regarding claim 11, Zen further teaches a Java program for being installed at a web server (SERV), said Java program is adapted for performing following steps when executed on said web server (SERV) :

when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said web server (SERV) within a certain browser session, detecting whether or not said certain browser session is already associated to a related service session of a service platform (SP) (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3];

if said certain browser session is already associated to said related service session, performing predetermined actions related to said service session (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5];

if said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session, returning a web-page containing an applet (AL) (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to guide an associated browser (BR) of the user going through a logon process

for said related service session (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3]; and

said user accessing said service session at the service platform (SP) (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider having access to said service platform (SP) and detecting by said servlet (SL) whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the

left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 12, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet (SL) installed at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider and said servlet (SL) keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform (SP) and related interfaces of user-application service components (ssUAPp) of said service platform (SP). However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the

browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and said servlet (SL) keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform (SP) (i.e., event logging for monitoring event traces of service session with associated parameters such as timestamp, session ID and user name) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. III. i of the right column of Page 27] and related interfaces of user-application service components (ssUAPp)) (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) of said service platform (SP) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture) and said servlet (SL) keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform (SP) and related interfaces of user-application service components (ssUAPp) of said service platform (SP) disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 13, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet (SL) installed at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider and when the servlet (SL) is launched on said web server (SERV) then goes through a login procedure and starts a service session at a retailer (RETAILER) of said service platform (SP). However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and when the servlet (SL) (= servlet on the Web server side) is launched on said web server (SERV) then goes through a login procedure (i.e., Provider Service Management (PSM) operator registers as a named user and performs authentication [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 4 on the bottom of left column on Page 30 to the top of right column on Page 30] and starts a service session at a retailer (RETAILER) of said service platform (SP) (i.e., handling service session at the provider/retailer domain) [see Manione, Fig. 2 and Sec. III. ii on the right column of Page 28 to the left column of Page 29]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture) and when the servlet (SL) is launched on said web server (SERV) then goes through a login procedure and starts a service session at a retailer (RETAILER) of said service platform (SP) disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 14, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet (SL) installed at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider and when the servlet (SL) is launched on said web server (SERV) then launches a respective user-application service component (ssUAPp) within the service platform (SP). However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the

browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and when the servlet (SL) (= servlet on the Web server side) is launched on said web server (SERV) then launches a respective user-application service component (ssUAPp) (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) within the service platform (SP) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture) and when the servlet (SL) is launched on said web server (SERV) then launches a respective user-application service component (ssUAPp) (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) within the service platform (SP), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 15, Zen further teaches a service unit of a content provider having access to a service platform (SP) (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information

between the end user and the Internet application provider via SISTINA or TINA-like retailer as service platform) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4]. Zen further teaches a Web-server (SERV) for enabling the service unit to be a party of a Internet browser session [see Secs. 2.3 and 3].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider having access to said service platform (SP) and a content repository (CDB) for providing content. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and database (DB) as a content repository (CDB) for providing content [see Manione, Figs. 4 and 7]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into

the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29]. In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of database (DB) at the Web server side, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to monitor and collect event traces for further processing [see the top of left column of Page 32].

Regarding claim 16, Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider having access to said service platform (SP) and the servlet (SL) is invoked each time a link is requested on the web server (SERV). However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing and the servlet (SL) is invoked each time

a link is requested on the web server (SERV) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 17, Zen further teaches an applet for accessing a service platform (SP) (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture = TINA-based) via an Internet browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider) [see Abstract and Fig. 2], said applet (AL) is adapted for performing following steps when executed on a web browser (BR) of a user (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] :

guiding the web browser (BR) of the user through a logon process for a service session of a service platform (SP) (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 2.2 and 3 and 4]; and

informing a web server (SERV) of a content provider via the service session about the association of said browser session to said service session and initiating a contacting of said web server (SERV) of the content provider by said web browser (BR) within said browser session (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Zen does not explicitly teach launching a servlet (SL) at a web-server (SERV) of a content provider having access to said service platform (SP). However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on

Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Other References Cited

4. The following references cited by the examiner but not relied upon are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A) Yates et al, U.S. Pat. No. 6,330,586, discloses TINA-C access model and service session management.

B) Do, U.S. Pat. No. 6,332,081, discloses telecommunication service session in mobile network.

C) Hawkins, U.S. Pat. No. 6,389,421, discloses network management with implementation of applet and servlet.

D) Jormakka, "Agent-based TINA Access Session Supporting Retailer Selection in Personal Mobility Context", Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture Conference Proceedings, April 12-15 , 1999, discloses TINA access model.

E) Smith, "Applying TINA-C Service Architecture to the Internet and Intranets", November 17-20, 1997, discloses TINA-C service architecture.

F) Halteren et al, "Value Added Web : Integrating WWW with a TINA Service Management Platform", Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture Conference Proceedings, April 12-15, 1999, discloses integration of Internet with TINA service management platform.


G) Hong et al, "A Networking Architecture for Mobility Services Using Mobile Agent Approach", Global Convergence of Telecommunications and Object Computing, November 17-20, 1997, discloses TINA-like environment.

5. A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS, OR THIRTY DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. FAILURE TO RESPOND WITHIN THE PERIOD FOR RESPONSE WILL CAUSE THE APPLICATION TO BECOME ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). EXTENSIONS OF TIME MAY BE OBTAINED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF 37 CAR 1.136(A).

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (703) 308-8767. The Group fax phone number is (703) 872-9306.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam, can be reached on (703) 308-6662.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.



Philip B. Tran
Art Unit 2155
February 6, 2004